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AFTER a feast, a fast. Perhaps it is providential that Thanksgiving is always followed by a Friday.

the average American citizen can now proceed to be ungrateful for the next 364. CONGRESS meets again next Monday. It

is so brief a time since aljournment that the

HAVING given thanks for one whole day,

country has hardly missed it. THANKSGIVING day was very much like Sunday, and-well, that was all right, of course.

How else would you like to have it? WE are a utilitarian people. Even Niagara cannot be left simply to be admired and won-

dered at, but must be harnessed and made to

turn a wheel. LOUISVILLE has an assistant postmaster who has appointed twelve letter-carriers from the ward in which he lives. This thrifty statesman is an aspirant for the position of

THE rumors concerning Emperor William's physical condition suggest the unpleasant possibility that he is to suffer, like his father, from a painful and lingering disease, and that the world is again to be compelled to follow the course of royalty's ailment in all its horrible details. It would add infinitely to the comfort of the civilized community, as well as to the prosperity of European nations, if these countries could secure rulers sound both in mind and body.

THE "demand" by Indiana Democrats for better election law is commented on with much favor by the Eastern press. This "demand" makes Indiana Republicans smile, because they know how little earnestness is in at. An improved election law is certainly badly needed, and Democrats can have it if they want it; but in spite of all the asseverations concerning the reform, Republicans are not looking for it at the coming session. Confidence in Democratic professions is feeble plant in this community.

An awful story comes from North Carolina to the effect that 100 negro women, in Pitt county, arrayed themselves in men's garb, marched to the polls and voted. Northern Democratic papers tell this tale, in accents of horror, as an instance of what wicked Republicans would do. Inasmuch, however, as it just as easy to count out the votes of negro women as of negro men, and as the returns show that this method was industriously practiced in North Carolina, it is hardly worth while for election reformers to waste their energy in devising a preventive for this particular crime.

IF the Crawfordsville postmaster has anything to offer in extenuation of his conduct in sending to the dead-letter office a communication addressed to Santa Claus he should make haste to do so before his reputation is established as a more offensive partisan than Aquilla Jones. Aquilla defies the civil-service law, but in refusing a willing citizen the opportunity to act as the Christian saint and fulfill the presumable request of the innocent little writer the Crawfordsville man transgresses the laws of human kindness. Turn the rascal out.

THERE seems to be no longer any doubt that the Republicans will organize the House and have a safe majority. Under any circumstances it will not be less than three, and will probably be nine. A solid, fire-proof majority of three is better than a loose, undisciplined one of fifty. Large majorities are unwieldy and dangerous. The Senate will stand thirty-nine Republicans to thirty-seven Democrats, with a Republican presiding officer's casting vote in case of a tie. In short, President Harrison's administration will begin with the support of a Republican Con-

THE revelations concerning the domestic life and personal habits of General Boulanger, brought out by his wife's application for divorce, ought to end him as a political idol and hero, even with a people so little sensitive and exacting in such matters as the French. Boulanger's whole course for some years past has been that of a vainglorious, self-seeking man, without strong convictions of any kind. and willing to sacrifice what he had if it would inure to his benefit or advance his interests. As a soldier he has some qualities that seem to dazzle the populace, though his recent affair of honor with M. Floquet came very near making him ridiculous. But these revelations of his domestic and private life ought to disenchant his most ardent admirers. A married man of past middle age and with | years, though neither gave much personal at- | symptoms, ever anxious to do anything in his | accord give the black man his rights in spite of |

grown-up daughters who spends his evenings in theatrical green-rooms, wasting on pretty actresses the time and money that belongs to his family, is hardly the stuff that heroes or great men are made of. The French people must be either very thoroughly demoralized or very hard pressed for a popular idol if they can see anything to admire in Boulanger after | age. these revelations. He is evidently a bad man, as well as a political fraud.

DEMOCRATS AND THE GRAND ARMY.

It is evident that an effort is to be made to disintegrate the Grand Army of the Republic by the withdrawal of Democratic soldiers and the formation of a rival organization on a distinctively partisan basis. We do not think it will succeed. The overwhelming weight of testimony from Grand Army men, Democrats as well as Republicans, is that the clause of the constitution prohibiting the introduction of partisan politics is faithfully observed, and that the spirit and conduct of the order have steadily adhered to its original idea and purpose, viz.: that of comradeship and preserving the memories and friendships of the war. When the political lines come to be drawn some Democratic soldiers will doubtless withdraw from the old order and join the new one, but a much larger number will cling to their old love. The Grand Army was formed soon after the war, and has connected with many tender and precious memories. Men who marched, fought, messed and bivouacked together during the war, and who have found so much pleasure during twenty years of Grand Army association, are not going suddeply to dissolve partnership at the call of a few disgruntled Democratic politicians. Democratic soldiers who think more of politics than they do of comradeship may withdraw, out they will be comparatively few in number, and the new movement will soon dwindle to a petty side-show, composed exclusively of disappointed Democratic politicians and bitter Demociatic partisans.

The animus of the secession movement is the same as that which prompted many Democratic officers to resign during the war. After serving a year or two they professed to discover that the war was being prosecuted for purposes they did not approve, and they tendered their resignations. Some Democrats in the ranks deserted for the same reason. Most of those who remained in the army till the close of the war came out Republicans. In recent years some of these have drifted back to the Democracy, but a large majority of Grand Army men are still Republicans, as they always were. But it does not follow that the order is partisan any more than the Methodist or Presbyterian churches are partisan, because a large majority of their members are Republicans. The leaders in the new movement are simply calling attention to the fact that a large majority of the old soldiers are Republicans, and that they are unwilling to fraternize with them on that account. They place politics above comradeship.

A GREAT "ALL-AROUND" MAN. Thomas Ewing, father of Mrs. General Sherman, just deceased, was one of the greatest "all-around" men this country has produced. His life illustrated in a remarkable degree the difficulties under which some of our great men have made their way to the front. Born in West Virginia, in 1789, his father removed to Athens county, Ohio, four years later, and there the boy grew up on a farm and in the woods. The family were exceptionally poor, even in that early day of primitive poverty. Many years later it was a neighborhood tradition that, being too poor to enjoy the luxury of a candle, young Thomas used to read by the light of a shell-bark hickory torch, which, in that part of the country, served instead of a pine knot. A few years later he became a student at the Ohio Univerwest of the Allegheny mountains, and then i its infancy. He earned money enough to continue his studies by working in the salt-works in West Virginia, walking thither and back in vacations, and dividing his time between manual labor and study. He graduated in 1815, his degree being the first ever granted in Ohio. He was the only graduate that year, and many years later, at a college festivity, a toast was given to "its first alumnus-unum sed Leonem." He was, indeed, a lion in character and greatness. After his graduation Mr. Ewing studied law at Lancaster, O., and soon began to advance in his profession. He became eminent as a lawyer before he entered politics. In 1830 he was elected to the United States Senate, where he immediately took a front place as a lawyer, debater and shaper large policies. In 1840 he became President Harrison's Secretary of the Treasury, and retained the position under Tyler, until September, 1841, when he resigned, owing to a disagreement with the President on the national-bank question. On the accession of General Taylor to the presidency, in 1849, Mr. Ewing became the first Secretary of the Interior, and organized that department as he had previously done the Land Office. In 1850 he returned to the Senate again, by appointment, and served till 1851, when he retired from public life and resumed the practice of his profession, dying at Lancaster in 1871. He was a man of great intellectual endowments and left a deep impression on the time in which he lived. Perhaps Mr. Ewing's early connection with saltboiling gave him a turn in that direction, for he was one of the pioneer salt manufacturers in the Hocking valley, in Ohio. The firm, as it existed for many years, was Ewing & Vinton, and their works were situated some thirty-five miles south of Lancaster, and five or six miles from Athens, where Mr. Ewing had graduated. His partner, Samuel F. Vinton, represented that district in Congress twenty-two years, and then retired voluntarily. He was a gentleman of courtly manners and a marked contrast to Mr. Ewing

in personal appearance and temperament, the

latter being of massive frame and im-

perturbable disposition, while the former

was of slender build and rather nervous

temperament. Perhaps their opposite them-

peraments held them together, for they were

partners in the salt business a great many

tention to it, and probably never realized much out of it. Mr. Vinton's daughter became the wife of Admiral Dahlgren; and has been noted as a leader of society and a successful author, while Mr. Ewing's daughter was married to the man who was to become famous as one of the greatest captains of the

EVEN ex-Senator McDonald, who has some reputation for veracity and fairness, joins in the Democratic chorus of Republican fraud in Indiana. He is reported as saying:

"Fully one million dollars was used in Indiana for illegitimate purposes, and the openness of the bribery was something unprecedented. The indications all showed that with an honest vote we should carry the State by an increased majority over 1884, when it was Democratic by 6,500. I was so confident of the result that as late as 12 o'clock on election night I telegraphed Colonel Brice that the State was still in doubt."

The fact that these statements are made by Mr. McDonald does not make them any truer than if they were uttered by Leon Bailey or one of Marshal Hawkins's deputies. The same designation heretofore applied to similar statements made by persons of less character applies to these of Mr. McDonald. The Republicans did not spend the tenth part of one million dollars in this State, for the simple reason that they did not have it to spend, and what they did spend was for legitimate purposes. The Democrats spent four dollars to our one. If Mr. McDonald knew half as much about the manage ment of the Democratic campaign as he professes to know about the Republican he would know they had special facilities for getting the floating vote in all the cities, and as a matter of fact did get nearly all of it. Mr. McDonald says he was so confident of the result that as late as 12 o'clock on the night of the election he telegraphed Colonel Brice that the State was still in doubt. Well, sup posehe did; that only proves he was mistaken. Of course he was confident. So were all Democrats. Nobody ever saw them as confident before. They had some real advantages, other fancied ones, plenty of money, and no end of good schemes. Of course they were confident; but the popular drift was overwhelmingly in favor of the Republicans and could not be overcome. Mr. McDonald ought not to have telegraphed Colonel Brice that the State was in doubt. It was not.

MR. GEORGE H. MCKEE, a member of the Democratic State central committee of Indiana, tells an interesting story of the way he thinks voters were manipulated by Republicans previous to the late election. Among other methods described is the following:

"A number of manipulators, chosen for their skill, were sent from headquarters to the various circles, amply supplied with funds. If a small Democratic farmer owed a bill at a store owned by a Republican, he was requested to pay up at once or stand suit, but if he would promise to vote the Republican ticket he was given time, the storekeeper being liberally compensated for the delay from the general fund. The Republicans, who controlled a large majority of the small stores, gained thousands of votes in this way."

Mr. McKee is imaginative, but not half imaginative enough to create a sensation among the virtuous mugwump organs who are howling fraud so lustily in order to call attention from the iniquity of their own party. What the ingenious committeeman should have said was that Republican agents went about coerc ing Democrats by paying their store bills offhand. This would have been equally correct and more plausible, as every man acquainted with the average "small Democrat" knows that "time" is no object to him. Mr. McKee should try again.

THE Powderly plan for restricting immigration seems to meet with favor wherever dis cussed. This plan requires would-be emigrants to declare their intention to United States agents or consuls abroad thirty or sixty days before the date of their expected sailing, in order that sufficient inquiry may be made and sity, the first institution of learning established | the question of their desirability as residents of this country decided in advance. This investigation cannot be made on this side, and vet is absolutely essential if undesirable persons are to be kept out of the country. Some restrictive measure will be presented to Congress at the coming session, and Powderly's suggestions will probably be incorporated

> WE learn from the Washington correspondence of one valued exchange that President Cleveland will not repeat his action of last year in making the tariff the chief subject of discussion in his annual message. We also learn from another equally-esteemed contemporary that the President will keep tariffreform doctrine to the front in the forthcoming message, and press it even more vigorously than before. As suspense will soon be over, and as it makes very little difference, anyway, what course Mr. Cleveland may decide to pursue in the matter, the Journal and its readers will endeavor to preserve their equanimity until the document is given to the public.

THE suddenly-developed willingness of Democratic Congressmen to admit new States into the Union arouses a suspicion similar to that caused by the professed desire of Indiana Democrats for a new election law. No one acquainted with the "tricks and the manners" of this interesting party believes for a moment that its motives in either matter are unselfish and honest.

JACKSONVILLE people are "kicking" because the board of health refuses permission for refugees to return until after the houses have been thoroughly disinfected. Of course; this is just what might be expected of people who were content to live in a town whose filthy condition simply invited an epidemic. While the government health authorities are in charge they should not relax their strictness, but insist upon the enforcement of sanitary measures and a thorough cleansing of the place for once in its history.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Ir is rumored in Paris that M. Gounod, the composer, is losing his mind. MISS CATHARINE T. SIMONDS has completed her fiftieth year of service as teacher in the

MR. CARTER HARRISON, ex-Mayor of Chicago, is said to be arranging to enter journalism as chief editor of some Democratic daily paper. Mr. JAY GOULD's devoted attention to his wife during her long illness is much spoken of by those who are aware of the circumstances. He is ever by her bedside, ever watchful of her

Franklin School, Boston.

power for her relief by night or day. "A more sympathetic husband," it has been said, "could not be found, and the signs of his grief are constantly visible in his face, gait and manners."

MRS. DREW, the daughter of Mr. Gladstone, is an efficient private secretary, and opens every letter of the daily eighty which on an average are delivered at Hawarden. MRS. OSCAR WILDE has been lecturing in

London on rational dress for women. Her reform ought to embrace her husband, whose dress is not yet as rational as it should be. A BROTHER of Lord Wolseley, Mr. Frederick Wolseley, an Australian squatter, claims attention for having invented a sheep-shearing machine, by which one man can shear 140 sheep a

day, clean as a whistle. THE Paris prefect of police has bought a wooden horse, harnessed, and all candidates for cabmen must show that they know how to harness

and unharness him, and pass an examination on whatever other tests the prefect may propose. THERE are seven ex-Speakers of the national House of Representatives living. They are Robert C. Winthrop, Nathaniel P. Banks, Galusha A. Grow, James G. Blaine, Samuel J. Randall, J. Warren Keifer, and John G. Car-

THE inventor of the railway ticket, Robert Savill, of England, has just died. Formerly receipts were given for traveling fares, as in the case of mail coaches. Savill, a clerk in the Birmingham Railway Company, hit upon the

SIR FRANCIS CLARE FORD, who is mentioned as the probable successor to Lord Sackville at Washington, has had a long diplomatic career. Since February, 1878, he has been the British minister at Madrid. He is a Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, and a Companion of the Bath.

MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT has made \$19,000 from "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Another juvenile story brought her \$9,000. The proprietors of the New York Ledger will pay her \$15,000 for the story she is writing for their periodical. Mrs. Burnett is investing her money in Washington real estate.

W. S. CLARK, a banker of Butte City, is the richest man in Montana. He has speculated more in Rocky mountain mining properties than any man in the Territory, and the new house he is building for a residence in Butte City is designed to surpass anything of the kind in the Northwest in magnificence.

THE late Prince Schwarzenburg, who possessed vast estates in Bohemia, lower Austria, Styria, Salzburg and Franconia, has left a fort une of £11,000,000, all of which, says the London World, "passes to his only son, Prince Adolphus. Prince Schwarzenburg exercised a perfect despotism on his estates; all his farmers and his thousands of servants and dependents were obliged to be Roman Catholics, and if they took any part whatever in politics it was the worse for them.

EDWARD HARRINGTON, who was fined \$2,500 for contempt of court in the Parnell trial, is a type of Irishman who has achieved more or less renown in this country. He is thick-set, squarejawed, and intent. A stubby mustache covers his long upper lip, and his brow is low. He has an air of quiet and steady persistence, and his financial skill did much to lift the League into prominence. If he committed contempt he did it with his own knowledge, for he is a brilliant lawyer, a good talker, and a man of very extensive general knowledge.

GOVERNOR BEAVER, of Pennsylvania, has just sent in \$1,100 for the John A. Logan monument fund of the G. A. R., collected in various posts. THE women suffragists of Boston have been criticising Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell severely of late. She cannot vote on the school question as other women may, because she will not use her husband's name, and her sister suffragists call ber stubborn. But Lucy stands by her principle, which is that a woman's name should be her own, married or single, and that she should not be required by law to take her husband's name if she does not desire it. Miss Lucy Stone married Mr. Henry Blackwell many years ago, and the couple bave a daughter who calls herself Miss Alice Stone-Blackwell. Her mother left it for her to decide when she grew up, and the young girl very sensibly added her father's name to her mother's.

JOHN A. JOYCE, author of "A Checkered Life and other things, explains how he came to write Ella Wheeler Wilcox's poem, "Laugh and the World Laughs with You." He says: "This poem I wrote for the late George D. Prentice, poet and journalist, Louisville, Ky., in January, 1863. It was at the wine-room of the old Galt House, in the presence of three other people. was then about twenty-one years of age, and the circumstance of our wining, feasting and laughing brought the lines to my mind. In one of the Odes of Horace—the Roman poet whom I had read at college—he speaks of laughing and people will join in; but if you cry they will not be so ready to respond, but will walk away. This poem of mine has been claimed by three persons-two men and one woman. It is also in my scrap-book, signed by my numerous friends, 'Exchange' and 'Anonymous-and it is only one of twenty-seven of my 300 brain-babies that has been claimed by the thieves and assassins of literature. Well, I forgive the poor creatures who are trying to make a few pennies out of my national notoriety, and content my self with the sweet thought that the world has the lines, anyhow."

"THE campaign, Dan, was not in vain, Our tariff agitation Has been a school where all might gain A needed education."

'I know it, Sire, like country schools Before the term was out, the fools Rose up and bounced the teacher. -Albany Journal.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

THE vast majority of old soldiers are Repub icans, not because the party has been friendly to them, but because it maintains the principles for which they fought through four years. That is the whole secret of it. -Omaha Republican. THE one way and the only way to make

lasting reunion between the sections is to accept the Constitution as supreme, and allow all entitled to vote to do so-and then to have it counted. There is no "hatred" in this .- Kansas City Journal.

THERE can be no reasonable doubt that if elections were as fairly carried on all over the South as they are in the North. General Harrison's plurality of the electoral vote would reach 100 at least, while his margin in excess of Cleveland on the popular vote would not be below 500,000. - St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

No greed for spoils can be adduced as the cause of a sweeping change in the postal service. Reform is imperatively demanded by every commercial interest in the country, even the Democratic newspapers, who find their circulation injured by incompetent service, joining in the general cry for speedy reform .- Cleveland

REPUBLICANS must not disband or even stack their arms because they have won a great victory. They must ever be prepared for the fight. The Democratic party, brethren, is a tough old sinner and will stand a good deal more larruping. Indeed, it is more than probable that it exists for that purpose.—Leavenworth

THE spectacle of the 25,000 to 30,000 veteras Southern soldiers who went to the polls in Virginia on election day and voted the Republican ticket is a sign of the times to which no politician worthy of the name can shut his eyes. And the bubble of a restored Democratic domination at Washington to endure into the twentieth century has burst!-Territorial Enterprise. DAKOTA stands hat in hand asking for admis-

sion as a State of the Union, a splendid and growing monument to the parrow partisanship, little statesmanship and contemptible unfairness of the Democratic party. It will remain for the Republican party to open the door and welcome this young and magnificent Western State, with its unexampled vigor and astonishing progress. Let Dakota come in .- New York Press. WHEN Southern honesty and loyalty shall con-

sent to allow the negro a free ballot and a fair count, permitting the individual negro to have an equal voice with the individual white man in the election of his governors, theory will give way to condition, and it will be possible, as it so far never has been, to decide whether negro suffrage is a failure, and a menace to the white race in the South .-- Chicago Inter Ocean. WE are confronted by a situation that is seri-

ous in nature and aspect. What is to be the outcome! It is such a situation as will necessarily draw the South more closely together. and this solidity may be the remedy. At any rate it is the best we can do. Our only hope is to cling together and prepare to make another effort to secure Democratic supremacy four years from now .- Atlanta Constitution (Dem.) Ir the negro is ignorant it is the fault of the race which kept him in chains so long. It is

possible to educate him, and in education lies the solution of the negro problem so far as politics is concerned. The Constitution takes no cognizance of ignorance. It is not a bar to the exercise of the suffrage. We believe that the sober common sense of the South will of its own

political dynamiters of the Watterson type. -Albany Journal.

A PROPER public school system would teach spelling, reading, writing, geography and drawing, and having acquired these fundamentals the pupils should then be drawn into free technical schools, where both boys and girls should be thoroughly taught the use of tools of all kinds. In that way they would be really fitted for prac-tical life.—New York Heraid.

No one knows better than General Palmer that the G. A. R. is a strictly non-partisan in-stitution, but he has learned to his cost that the men who compose the organization have a fashion of very emphatically asserting their political convictions. There is no doubt but the veteran organization can do without General Palmer if he can do without it, so there is no special harm done by his withdrawal .- Minneapolis Tribune.

Is not life likely to be hard enough for the children of the poor without having it darkened by the shadow of malignant envy and class hatred The men who are poisoning these young minds and laboring to train up a generation of revolutionists and assassins are doing a devilish work, and are more deserving of hanging than the Haymarket conspirators, whom they teach the children to regard as martyrs. - New York Trib-

TENNESSEE FIGURES.

The Democrats Owe Their Success to the Votes Cast in Four Counties.

Knexville (Tenn.) Journal. The returns of Shelby county are in at last. The totals are: Cleveland 158,787 Harrison...... 138,989 Fisk...... 5,369 Cleveland's plurality...... 19,798 For Governor, the vote stands: Taylor...... 156,780 Hawkins...... 139,044

Taylor's plurality...... 17,736 The returns show that Harrison's majority in the counties comprising East Tennessee is 24, 949. Hawkins's majority in East Tennessee is 25,536. The estimates of well-informed Republicans, before the election was held, were that the Republican majority in East Tennessee would be 25,000, and the returns show that the estimates were about correct. The returns show that Taylor ran behind Cleveland in the State 2,007 votes, and that Hawkins received seventy-five votes more than were cast for Har-

The net Democratic gain was in four coun ties: Shelby, Fayette, Haywood and Madison The total vote in Shelby county was 20,252, and

the net Democratic gain 5,190. The total vote in Fayette was 4,793 and the net Democratic gain 3.741. The total Haywood was 3,686, and the net Democratic gain 1, 668. The total vote of Madison was 4,-747, and the net Democratic gain 1,254.

The total vote of the four counties named was 33,478, and the net Democratic gain 11,853, or a little more than thirty-three and one-third per cent. Had the same ratio of gain prevailed throughout the State, the net Democratic gain would have been 97,915. Had these four counties voted as they did in the presidential election four years ago, Harrison's plurality in the State would have been over 2,500.

In Haywood county, for some reason that has not yet been explained. Hawkins, for Governor, ran 500 votes behind Harrison, for President This did not arise from dissatisfaction with Hawkins, but it is doubtless the outcome of some trick in printing tickets. So, from the above figures, it will be seen that

the Democrats owe their victory in Tennessee to four counties. How it was done the world will perhaps never know. That there was an actual Democratic gain of more than 11,000 votes in these four counties will not be believed by any intelligent man in the State, whether he be a Republican or a Democrat. That there was rascality in voting and count-

ing in the four counties mentioned, there can be no doubt whatever. It will not be forgotten that the returns from Shelby county were the very last to come in. Why were they held back? Why the delay? These are questions which naturally come to the surface.

In East Tennessee the figures look better. It the thirty-four counties comprising this division of the State, the vote four years ago was 44,152 for Blaine and 28,779 for Cleveland. This year it stands 58,222 for Harrison and 35,326 for Cleveland-Harrison's majority, 24,949, a net Republican gain of 9,556. Hawkins's majority in East Tennessee is 25,536. Again we congratulate the true and loyal Republicans of East Tennessee upon the good work they did in the recent campaign. With anything like a fair election in the four counties above mentioned, Tennessee would have broken the solid South and the State would have been redeemed from Democratic rule.

LAYTON IS SATISFIED.

Powderly's Course Indorsed by Him-High Hopes for the Future of the K. of L.

Pittsburg Chronicle. R. D. Layton is one of the delegates who played an important part in the proceedings of the convention and was given one of the best positions within the gift of the order, that of chairman of the legislative committee, with headquarters at Washington.

There have been many surprises regarding his feeling toward the Powderly administration. When seen this morning be gave, for the first time, his explanation of how it was that Powderly, previous to the convention, had promised to nominate him for general secretary treasurer, but had afterwards named Hays, who was

elected. He said: "I return home well satisfied. I am chairman of the legislative committee. It is true that Powderly promised me his support for secretarytreasurer, and he would have kept his promise if I had insisted upon it. If Powderly had presented my name there would have been three candidates in the field-Hays, Turner and myself. That would have meant a scattering of being elected. I didn't want to see Turner succeed, and by withdrawing I knew that Hays would be elected. That is the true status of the

"The legislative committee will meet in Washington on Dec. 1. There are two measures that we will look after particularly. These are the forfeiture of the railroad lands where the roads have not complied with the law, and also the passage of the telegraph bill. We do not expect to take up the tariff question.'

Regarding the proceedings of the General Assembly Mr. Layton said: "By giving Powderly the power to name his own cabinet it places the general master workman in a position that it will be his own fault if he does not succeed in the affairs of the order. I see no reason why he should not succeed. There is nothing to hinder the order from building up. There may be 30,000 members go out, and on the other hand we will gain 200,000. Why? Simply because then the disturbing element will be out of the order, and it will commence to build up in membership. Tom Barry has no order. He will keep on telling his story until the newspapers have published everything he has to say, and then he'll drop out of sight, and he will have no money to start a new order, nor would people go to hear him lecture on what he had already had published

in the newspapers." The other delegates who arrived in the city this morning expressed themselves as satisfied with the results of the convention. The Belgian delegate will remain in Pittsburg several days, and propose to make a tour of the country and study the industries before they return home. He said that he was satisfied with the proceedings at Indianapolis.

CONGRESSMAN M'KINLEY.

He Thinks General Harrison Can Be Trusted to Make His Own Cabinet. New York Special to Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Congressman William McKinley, jr., of Ohio, chatted with a reporter here to-day. He has been spending a few days in the city, but will be in Washington on Monday next, when the House reassembles. "The Democratic papers of this city must

be very hard up for news when they sheer off from accounting for their own miserable defeat to attempt to chronicle the dissensions among the leaders of the Republican party in this State," said Mr. McKinley. "All these stories you see printed about our foremost men fighting for Cabinet positions is absolute rot. Nothing of the sort is anywhere near the

"Well, what about the Cabinet?" "I know nothing. General Harrison is quite capable of selecting his own counselors, and the country may be sure that they will stand for the best sentiment and highest aims of the Republican party. I believe, however, that General Harrison has been too much occupied with other affairs to think of the formation of his Cabinet. He will probably wait until Vice-president-elect Levi P. Morton joins him at Indianapolis, when, no doubt, something will be done." "What will be the complexion of the next

"Republican, beyond question. The majority at the outset will not be less than five-it may be nine. The people will not submit to any reversal of their will as expressed at the polls. They will secure what they won. In regard to Virginia, I would rather not say, as the affair is still doubtful, but, in my opinion, we carry the State. However, Virginia or no Virginia, the Republican party will have a majority in the pext House of at least five."

"What will be done with the tariff this win-"That is difficult at present to answer. The

Senate will certainly proceed with the consideration of its bill, which was reported from the finance committee at the last session, and is now pending before that body. That bill ought to be pushed and passed, with such amendments as discussion may show is necessary, and sent to the House, and let it assume the responsibility of defeating legislation to reduce the surplus. Of course, any tariff bill which shall pass must be on protection lines, and in response to the

verdict of the people just made."
"Will the tariff bill be taken up early and "I think it will. The eyes of the Republican

party are at present fastened upon that issue and expect prompt action.' "Will there be any material change in the

present bill as reported to the House?" "There may be a few changes in it, but none to which there can be attached any importance. The party is pledged to tariff reform and a reduction of the surplus, but all this must be accomplished on the lines of protection." "Will the Democrats endeavor to cut the ground under the Republican party by intro-

ducing a bill to admit Montana to the sisterhood "I hardly think so. They would not attempt to legislate for the admission of Montana without looking out for the interest of the other

Territories that are in a like situation. However, if such a question should come up, you may rest assured that the Republican party will be equal to the emergency."

REPUBLICANISM AND ITS FUTURE.

Where the Party Won Its Greatest Victories

and Why. Philadelphia Press. If the recent election has any lesson for the Republican party it is that the party must stand on a high plane. In its administration and in its policy it must appeal to the best impulses

and aspirations of the people. How and where did the party win its great victory? It swept the sturdy, thinking interior of New York and lost ground in the metropolis. It gained among the moral rural communities of South Jersey and stumbled in the beer gardens of North Jersey. It advanced its banners among the hills and mills of native Connecticut and suffered in the towns on the sound with the overflow of New York. It mustered its old-time strength and fervor throughout New England. In most of the Western States, whose intelligent

and earnest people are stirred by the calls of real patriotism, it made great headway. We may be more specific. In New York the Republican party brought back more than 12,000 Prohibitionists to the fold. Besides this, it secured not a few Democrats on the protection issue and rekindled the dormant spirit of many Republicans who had been indifferent; but the 12,000 can be actually measured and counted. In New Jersey it won several thousand of the than offset by the power of the salpon in a few localities. But taking the whole country through, the party won its victory because in its issue, its candidate and its general tone it

appealed to the best elements of the Nation and roused them into earnest action. And it must preserve its power by continuing to address itself to the approval and support of the same elements. Its administration must plainly aim at the highest public good. Its appointments must in their quality and character commend themselves to the public judgment. Its sympathy and affiliation with temperance principles must be clear and unmistakable. Machine work, a low-grade civil service, indifference to the moral forces will forfeit public supports but Republicanism will continue dominant if it shall stand for the best inspiration of the people.

PRESIDENTIAL INFLICTIONS.

Facetions Newspaper Suggests a Method of Disposing of Certain Presents.

One of the drawbacks to presidential aspirations is the necessity which the successful candidate seems to be under of maintaining from the day of his election, a menagerie, a museum of natural curiosities and a chamber of horrors. President Cleveland's collection in that line was most notable for the variety and extent of allegedly valuable, but practically ineffective, rabbits' feet. General Harrison has been the President-elect a little over two weeks, and within a short forty-eight hours he has been the recipient of a live eagle, a buffalo calf, a black bear, a beaver and a jack-rabbit. With three months before him, the prospect is that every variety of the fauna of North America will be represented in President Harrison's back

Exactly what freak of the mental process enables various people to arrive at the conclusion that the election of a man to the presidency warrants them in unloading their wild animals upon him, it is impossible to say. Perhaps there is an indefinite theory that the experience gained in disposing of these wild animals will get the President in good shape for dealing with that larger, though less varied, menagerie that precipitates itself upon him after the 4th of March. But as this practice is likely to instruct the President in the best methods of conquering the prairie wolf, overawing the turkeybuzzard, and forcing the parrot and the monkey to dwell tegether in unison, it hardly seems wise for the people to ship in their untamed beasts with the intention of following, later on after the President has learned how to dispose

of beast of prey by wholesale. Whatever the logical cause of the phenomena, its result is plain enough. Hereafter when a statesman accepts a presidential nomination, be must make arrangements with the proprietors of menageries, zoological gardens and dime museums to take care of his superfluous live

and dead freight. Political Contributions Allowable.

From Senator Harrison's Speech, Dec. 27, 1882. I must that it is a common principle, applie cable as well to the service of the United States and its employes as to the service of corporations and individuals and their employes, that when a man has once earned the salary stipuby the stipulated hours of work, it is his, absolutely his, and the principle sought to be introduced here is that the government may follow that money into his control and dictate the use of it to him. The government of the United States cannot prohibit any man from using money that is his for any legitimate purpose.

The Mind-Reader at Work.

Indiapapolis Letter in New York Herald. While General Harrison has not vet begun to write his inaugural address, he has already in his mind many suggestions which it will con tain. I have it from one who knows that one of his most important recommendations will be that Congress enact a law providing for the establishment of a permanent board of arbitration to settle all disputes between labor and capital. He will suggest that it be composed of five mempers, and that they be given final jurisdiction in all cases. He will advise in favor of a very different tribunal than that provided for in the bill which was introduced last summer, but failed to become a law.

Hoosier Culture vs. Boston Muzcle.

Seeing that Indiana gives the country the next President. Boston, of course, promptly raised the question of Hoosier culture. Indiana makes no great pretensions this way, but in literature General Wallace, Dr. Eggleston, and James Whitcomb Riley will compare very favorably with John Sullivan and Mike Kelly.

The Unselfish Editors.

Chicago Inter Ocean. General Harrison will not fail to observe that the newspaper editors are the most unselfish fellows in all this broad land. They stand ready to help him. They will even make up the Cabinet, outline the inaugural, and specifically lay down the policy of the incoming administration without feeling it a hardship.

An Educator's Opinion of Harrison.

Auburn (N. Y.) Advertiser. Principal McAlpine, of the Cayuga Lake Milltary Academy at Aurora, has returned from a visit to President-elect Harrison at Indianapolis. Mr. McAlpine says of General Harrison, that "he has the military bearing of General Grant, with all the qualities of a thorough, refined gentleman."

Uniformity Demanded.

Is Private Secretary Halford to be known as Elijah, or 'Lijah, or 'Lijer, or Lije, or Lige! There is great lack of uniformity in the spelling of his name among our esteemed contempora-

ries. Let this matter be settled.

What May Be Expected. Budding Poet, Georgetown-Go on with your inaugural poem and make "bijou" rhyme with Elijah as you propose. We will bet you \$2, though, you can't make Daniel rhyme with

Benjamin. How It Would Work.

Three weeks after election, and nobody knows whether Harrison has the majority of the popular vote. What a fine time we should have over the returns if the election was by popular vote without the electors.

Thurraon's Consolation. "Although I'm defeated," the Old Roman said.

"I still can be glad and rejoice,
For now I can swallow my ginger in peace,
And husband my beautiful voice." -Nebraska State Journe